

March 25, 1987

Dear Commander Freiburger:

Thank you for your kind message. I appreciate your warm words of support and confidence.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Chief of Staff to the President

LCDR Joseph G. Freiburger, USN, Ret.
4348 Lynd Avenue
Arcadia, CA 91006-5837

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HAB-1
March 12, 1987

Senator Howard Baker
Presidential Chief of Staff
White House
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Baker:

May I offer a belated congratulations on your assuming the President's Chief of Staff position, a position actually made to order. The fates have sought you out and placed you in the number one republican Presidential contender position following the Reagan Presidency.

I will, at this time, venture to say that unless the fates are unkind to you in the future there will be little need for you to campaign for the office of the Presidency as the republican nominee. For in fact, the result of your performance in restoring the temporary loss of prestige, that has inadvertently befallen our beloved President Ronald Reagan, you, Senator Baker, will be drafted; and I will add, there are no better choices to lead this great nation in our coming years of strife and stress, which I believe will be the inevitable in a world enveloped in many trials and tribulations which are bad enough now and it is almost certain to become worse in time.

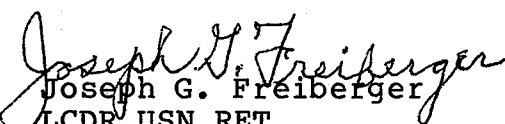
The leadership of this nation must out of necessity for peace on earth, develop a keen sense of patience, the wisdom of a solomon, and be of providential vision.

Senator Howard Baker
March 12, 1987
Page 2

The American people everywhere see such qualities of great leadership in one Senator Howard Baker. In addition, you are well loved by all. Commendatory notes as are contained in the couple of news articles enclosed herewith are expressed far and wide.

This high praise will continue to grow as you grow even greater in stature than you already are; even now, a close second to our great President. Just recently received a letter and dinner invitation, the President and the First Lady each wrote (see enclosure). I try to be helpful in matters related to the nations problems, whether its societies drug problem, or matters of state and am grateful to be an American, having been honored by the topechelon of leadership and am particularly grateful for that most eloquent and heart touching letter from the Republican Presidential task force dated 3 June 1982 over the signature of the then Senate Majority leader, Senator Howard Baker. I am certain that President Ronald Reagan considers you to be the very best choice to succeed him in two years and will so state same to the nation at that time. Also, the American voting public will already be well aware of this fact. My very sincere best wishes for the best in health, in happiness, and progress toward the office of the presidency and God bless you.

Sincerely,


Joseph G. Freiburger
LCDR USN RET
4348 Lynd Avenue
Arcadia, CA 91006-5837

Enclosure¹

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1987

Dear Commander Freiburger:

Thank you for the thoughtful remembrance of my birthday. The good wishes you sent me for my special day made it all the more enjoyable. Please accept my heartfelt appreciation for your expression of friendship and best wishes for every happiness.

God bless and keep you.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

LCdr Joseph G. Freiburger, USN, Ret.
4348 Lynd Avenue
Arcadia, California 91006

November 16, 1981

Dear Mr. Freiburger:

I wanted to write and tell you, at this special time of Thanksgiving, how grateful Ronnie and I are for all you have done to help us and our Party.

As I think about all the events that have filled our lives since coming to Washington, one thought is how much your support means to us both.

And I know how deeply Ronnie feels about the help you have given as a contributor to the Republican National Committee.

Much of the success he has achieved this year for our country is due to the encouragement and support he has received from you, Chairman Dick Richards and the RNC.

I am also deeply grateful for your thoughts and prayers that helped bring us through moments of grief and uncertainty, last spring.

Our country is stronger and freer today because of the strength of your principles and the generous sacrifices you have made in support of the Republican National Committee.

May God bless you for the joy and hope you have brought us on this very special Thanksgiving.

Sincerely,

Nancy Reagan
Nancy Reagan

Non-Profit Org
U.S. Postage
PAID
Republican
National Committee



U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

4348 Lynd Avenue
Arcadia, California 91006

Washington, D.C. 20537

January 13, 1987

Dear Joseph G. Freiburger:

The White House has referred to us, as the lead federal drug enforcement agency, your recent letter concerning the drug problem.

We certainly share your concerns and thank you for taking the time to put your thoughts into words. Obviously, there are no simple solutions. However, you may be interested in the enclosed material which outlines the federal government's present approach.

If you require detailed information on drug abuse, you may wish to request a publications listing from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information. Write to NDAI, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Feldkamp, Chief
Public Affairs Staff

The Danger Is That Baker Will Make a Good President

By EDWIN DORN

The good news is that Howard H. Baker Jr. has become the White House chief of staff. The former Tennessee senator's appointment has been welcomed by virtually everybody who matters in Washington, with the exception of a few right-wing ideologues.

In terms of political smarts and substantive knowledge, Baker appears admirably suited for the job. He can forge consensus among the President's competing senior advisers; he can elicit bipartisan support in Congress; he can help Ronald Reagan regain the public credibility that was lost as a result of the Iran-*contra* debacle. We expect Baker to do all those things, and many of us will be disappointed if he doesn't.

That, it turns out, is the bad news. Baker is being asked to do what we normally elect Presidents to do. By appointing as chief of staff someone who himself is qualified to occupy the Oval Office, President Reagan has accentuated the main problem created by former Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan.

The main problem with Regan was not that he mishandled the Iran-*contra* affair. It was that he tried to convert the chief-of-staff position into a premiership of the kind associated with European parliamentary systems—without, of course, being elected. Rather than help the President control the ship of state, Regan tried to take the helm. In the process, Regan caused us to expect less of a President and more of a chief of staff.

Although Regan has been forced from the White House, his most important legacy has been passed on to Howard Baker.

The danger is that Baker will succeed where Regan failed. He may very well do all the things that the President, Congress, the media and the public expect him to do,

If so, he may further erode the presidency and greatly alter what the voters look for in presidential candidates. Instead of asking which Oval Office aspirant is best able to govern, we may start asking which of them best symbolizes a nation that, on a day-to-day basis, is in the hands of an appointed regent.

Already the vice presidency has been vitiated. One bit of evidence is the President's March 4 address to the nation concerning the Iran arms affair. In that speech Reagan heaped praise on Baker, on the members of the Tower Commission and on his recently appointed national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci. But he mentioned the vice president only in passing, as if merely to remind us that the office still exists.

By all accounts, Howard Baker is as modest and self-effacing as he is competent. Under normal circumstances he probably would avoid the limelight as assiduously as Donald Regan sought it. But these are not normal circumstances. Even some of Ronald Reagan's avid admirers have begun to wonder aloud whether he still has the physical stamina, the emotional interest and the mental acuity needed to run the government.

Baker, then, confronts two tasks that may be contradictory: to manage the White House in a way that compensates for this particular President's shortcomings, and to keep the presidency itself from being reduced to a largely symbolic office.

The new chief of staff has been put up onto the political high wire that his predecessor built. He has a tough balancing act.

Edwin Dorn is deputy director of research at the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington.

Howard Baker: Best Man for an Embattled President

By RAYMOND PRICE

For an embattled President Reagan, getting former Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. as his new White House chief of staff represents more than an inspired choice. It's also a major coup.

By his choice of Baker, the President showed persuasively that he has taken to heart the lessons of his recent troubles. The choice also suggests that the President will be receptive to such wise if unwelcome counsel as that offered by the Tower Commission.

Howard Baker has precisely the qualities that Ronald Reagan needs, right now, in a chief of staff. He has one of the best minds in Washington—shrewd, subtle, attuned both to the nuances of sophisticated political and policy arguments and to the public pulse. He also commands immense respect on Capitol Hill, among Democrats and Republicans alike.

Baker is one of the few people in Washington with the self-evident stature and capacity to be President himself. This will certainly reassure America's worried allies. What's more important, it gives Reagan someone at his right hand who can be both aide and alter ego, bringing to the task seasoned judgment, sound common sense and the sort of lifelong political conditioning that hones a leader's instincts as nothing else can. Tennesseans first elected Baker to Congress more than 20 years ago; both his father and his mother served in Congress; and his father-in-law, Everett Dirksen, served as Senate Republican leader before him.

To function successfully, any White House chief of staff needs at minimum to be viewed as an honest broker—as one who will get the views of senior policy officials to the President clearly and fairly, and who will make sure that all sides are adequately heard. Howard Baker is known for fairness, and also for the precision with which he both hones his own thoughts and characterizes those of others.

This President, in particular, also needs something more: a person who can read his moods, anticipate his mind and instinctively know not just what he wants, but, more important, what he needs. On this score, too, Baker fills the bill.

Because of Reagan's particular management style, which through most of his political life, including most of his presidency, has served him remarkably well, it's especially vital in his White House that issues be thoroughly vetted on the staff level before they come to him for decision. Others need to ask the challenging questions, find the hidden obstacles, expose the weaknesses, spot the traps. But this is one thing staffs are for: to provide a fail-safe system. One of Baker's first tasks will be to re-invent such a system.

Baker is sufficiently in tune with the President philosophically to be a loyal chief. At the same time, he has the independent stature, the experience, the judgment and the political credentials to make the relationship a genuine partnership.

The Donald Regan era proved that being a successful

chief of staff takes more than being a successful administrator. Regan was one of the most successful chief executive officers in the 20th Century history of Wall Street, but he failed as White House chief of staff. He failed because his personality and temperament were wrong, and because the demands of the job are as much political—in the broad sense of the word—as they are managerial.

Baker's talents are not managerial—but he can hire managers. What he can provide is the sure-footedness, the wisdom that Reagan needs in his principal daily confidant. Baker understands both domestic and foreign policy. He understands politics. He understands the legislative process. He understands the constitutional system. He understands the press and public. He understands people. And he understands both the possibilities and the limitations of the system of government under which president and Congress both operate.

One of Baker's first tasks will be to restore the morale of a shaken White House staff. This does not mean just banishing gloom and raising spirits. It means instilling pride, purpose and determination. It means inspiring that extra measure of performance needed to pull the presidency back out of the mire into which it has sunk.

He has a tough task ahead. But it's hard to imagine anyone better suited to tackle it than Howard H. Baker Jr.

Raymond Price, who was a speech writer for President Richard M. Nixon, writes a syndicated column.

PRESERVATION COPY

1. Believe this is something worth exploding! —
This Man seems to be of the conviction that the Soviet nation must cast off the shadow of the dark ages (Having achieved the maximum expansion within its means to control.)
is now consolidating its gains, and will perhaps continue its troubling for all nations in a position of challenging the balance of this Soviet superpower.
RESPY

9 March 1987

Gorbachev Begins 3rd Year; No Turning Back

Soviet Leader Acknowledges Resistance to His Changes; Need to Work Out a Consensus Seen

By WILLIAM J. EATON, *Times Staff Writer*

MOSCOW—Mikhail S. Gorbachev is encountering resistance to his plans for "revolutionary" domestic changes as he starts his third year as Soviet leader.

In the new spirit of openness he has promoted, however, Gorbachev is the first to acknowledge that some Communist Party officials, as well as ordinary workers, remain reluctant to support his program.

But he has also made it clear that there is no turning back from *perestroika*, or reconstruction of Soviet society, as far as he is concerned.

And, as general secretary of the party with broad powers to impose his will on this nation of 280 million people, he has already affected nearly every phase of life from machine-building to fashions.

A senior Western diplomat said recently that Gorbachev probably has to work out a consensus on new policies with the 10 other members

of the ruling Politburo. The new leader clearly has encountered resistance from the 307-member Central Committee of the Communist Party on his plan to introduce two-candidate elections for senior party posts, the diplomat added.

In some respects, Gorbachev's moves have been symbolic, such as the lifting of internal exile for Andrei D. Sakharov, a champion of human rights, to allow him to resume his work as a physicist in Moscow.

Under Gorbachev, restrictions on films, books and artistic works have been removed in an unprecedented way, rallying intellectuals to his support.

Responding to the Kremlin leader's call for *glasnost*, or openness, Soviet newspapers have blossomed with stories so critical of shortcomings that they once would have been characterized as anti-Soviet.

Please see GORBACHEV, Page 15

GORBACHEV: He Rejects Turning Back

Continued from Page 7
slander.

New laws have been drafted to encourage foreign trade through joint ventures with firms from capitalist countries to give Soviet monopolies a taste of competition.

Other legislation will allow individuals to set up small private businesses after May 1 to improve the long-neglected consumer services industry.

When he attained power March 11, 1985, Gorbachev appeared to have more modest ambitions centered on a speedup of the faltering Soviet economy.

Recently, however, he has broadened his goals to include a shake-up of the system for choosing leaders in the all-powerful party, revision of criminal laws and elimination of many traditional taboos in the cultural field.

Era of Whirlwind Change

Compared to the final years of Leonid I. Brezhnev or the brief tenures of the ailing Yuri V. Andropov and Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Gorbachev era has been marked by whirlwind change.

"The difference is tremendous," Andrei Nikolski, a technician for Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, said in a sidewalk interview. "He [Gorbachev] finally got the country stirring in all spheres and it's just what we need."

A World War II veteran who asked to be anonymous gave another view: "People believe him—that's how he differs from other leaders."

While some of Gorbachev's critics contend that he is moving too fast, this opinion was challenged by Olesya Potravko, a young woman office worker.

"We have been stagnating so badly that no speed is excessive," she told a reporter.

Yet there is resistance to Gorbachev's changes from several different groups, including party and government officials who have comfortable posts that would be jeopardized by proposed changes.

In the same way, workers who earn relatively high salaries re-

gardless of their output also are not enthusiastic about rigorous new quality controls or a new pay system that gears wages to production.

"It is no secret to anyone that many were content and some still remain happy to work in a slipshod manner, with unearned pay, undeserved bonuses, with an undemanding atmosphere, with lack of control and irresponsibility," Gorbachev told leaders of Soviet trade unions last week.

"Even our best cadres have by no means all mastered the fact that a new stage in their work has begun," Gorbachev said during a recent trip to Latvia.

"The hardest years for us will be this year and the next two," he added. "Restructuring is not a cavalry charge but a long-term policy aimed at profound changes, genuinely revolutionary changes in our society," he added.

And Gorbachev acknowledged that the Kremlin was not without fault itself in setting a new course.

"We are moving along by the trial-and-error method," he said on a visit to Estonia. "All the same, we have to move on."

Despite a new emphasis on giving greater power to workers on the shop floor, Gorbachev has announced unilaterally a major change in working conditions for many of his country's 140 million workers.

To make the best use of existing machinery, he said, factories that have been working a single shift will switch to two or three shifts a day. Night-shift pay will be raised 20%, he said, and workers on the overnight shift will receive an additional 30% or 40% premium.

Also, Gorbachev said, store hours and transportation schedules will have to be changed to accommodate those working evening and overnight hours.

As a sweetener, he promised that savings from two-shift and three-shift regimens would be channeled into additional housing to remedy a chronic shortage of apartments here.

Gorbachev's candor about difficulties, a striking change from the past, was illustrated on his Latvian tour, when he discussed the output of a factory making streetcars.

"It's an obsolete kind of tram," he said, noting that it was slower, less comfortable, vibrated more and had a smaller capacity than streetcars made in other countries.

He also demanded a new design for the Soviet minibus, also built in Latvia, saying it had failed to keep pace with modern technology.

Gorbachev is relying heavily on younger Soviet industrial managers who made their reputations in defense work where quality standards are said to be higher than in factories producing for the civilian market.

Progress Achieved

Premier Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, for example, whose job is focused on economic revitalization, came out of defense industry jobs in the Ural Mountains region. So did Boris N. Yeltsin, the Communist Party boss of Moscow who appears to be demanding greater efficiency from the capital's factories.

It was disclosed recently that the defense plants have been ordered to manufacture equipment to help improve the quality of consumer goods, including food products.

Gorbachev, whose hair is getting noticeably grayer as time goes by, passed his 56th birthday March 2 without taking a day off from work.

While still complaining about bottlenecks in every industry and every one of the 15 republics in the Soviet Union, Gorbachev also claims some progress was achieved in the past two years.

"The main thing is that the human factor has been set in motion and people's attitudes have been changed," he said recently. "I believe deeply in what we have done. For me, there is no other course."

Soviet Jewish women began a hunger protest in Moscow over emigration policy. Page 9.

Soviets Urged to Cut Non-Nuclear Arms

By DON IRWIN, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—U.S. arms negotiators should work to encourage

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Soviet Jewish women began a hunger protest in Moscow over emigration policy. Page 9.

Soviets Urged to Cut Non-Nuclear Arms

By DON IRWIN, *Times Staff Writer*

WASHINGTON—U.S. arms negotiators should work to encourage reductions in Soviet chemical and conventional forces as they strive for a treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons from Europe, Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Sunday.

Nunn, a leader of Senate opinion on military issues, suggested on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley" that any treaty negotiated at Geneva to implement the ban in Europe on intermediate-range weapons recently endorsed by Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev should include "a supreme national interest clause." It would reserve for this country the right not to remove 20% to 25% of its missiles until it is satisfied with the balance of conventional and chemical forces in Europe.

There is legitimate anxiety among U.S. allies in Europe, Nunn said, adding that withdrawal of the U.S. Pershing 2 and cruise missiles that would be affected by the Gorbachev proposal would seriously impair the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defenses against the Soviet Union's numerically superior conventional forces.

With a national interest clause, Nunn said, "it would be in our interest" to accept an intermediate-range nuclear force treaty requiring both sides to remove all intermediate-range missiles from Europe and limiting each side to 100 warheads on such weapons inside its own territory. He said that there should also be agreement on verification procedures and on short-range missile

strengths.

The net effect of such a treaty, he noted, would be to reduce the number of Soviet warheads by about 1,200, while about 200 U.S. weapons, already deployed, would be shelved.

Both Nunn and Maynard W. Glitman, chief U.S. negotiator on the European missiles question, who appeared earlier on the same program, agreed that it would be inadvisable to try to include limits on conventional forces in a treaty on intermediate-range missiles.

Democratic Support Likely

"We cannot wrap all of this in one treaty, and I'm not advocating that," Nunn said. But he suggested that "we ought to serve notice in advance to everyone that we are going to look at these two matters, and during the four- or five-year period during which these missiles are withdrawn and hopefully destroyed, we're going to take a careful look at conventional balance and at chemical balance and arms control progress. . . ."

Senate ratification of the final product of the Geneva negotiations—provided it is acceptable to President Reagan—was forecast by Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), who was interviewed on NBC's "Meet the Press," along with Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. arms control negotiator. Kampelman refused to set a target date for submission of a treaty to the Senate.

The majority Democrats are likely to help provide the two-thirds vote required under the Constitution for ratification of trea-

ties, Bumpers said, because they believe that there is "a very strong need for at least this embryonic beginning in the arms control process." Hence, he said, "anything that Ronald Reagan puts his stamp of approval on is likely to go through the Senate."

Bumpers suggested that on-site verification of the treaty's provisions might require special legislation if Soviet inspectors are to have access to U.S. arms plants. While U.S. inspectors might have no problems once they had clearance from the Kremlin to visit government-owned plants, he said, private U.S. firms are unlikely to cooperate automatically with Soviet inspectors.

Kampelman called the objection "somewhat premature" and argued that procedures "acceptable to the United States" can be developed in the treaty.

Salvador, when he was forced to go into hiding after threats on his life. "It is very hard for us, but we've agreed there is no alternative." Other considerations include having to pull up roots and start over once again in a foreign land. Still further removed physically, as well as psychologically, from their homeland. And this time, without the comfort of Los Angeles, let's

s in a Bind

PRESERVATION COPY

Gorbachev Is Attacking Stalinism Itself

By STEPHEN F. COHEN

9 JUNE 1987

Two years after Mikhail S. Gorbachev became the Soviet Union's leader in March, 1985, it is clear that he represents the possibility of historic change in that country. If fully implemented, the reforms that he is proposing would greatly reduce the monopolistic system of state control over a society created by Josef Stalin 50 years ago, the only one that most Soviet citizens have ever known. As is evident from the Soviet press and from five visits to Moscow since 1985, this possibility explains Gorbachev's call for "revolutionary transformations" and the intense resistance that the call has aroused.

The importance of the struggle cannot be understood apart from the history of the Stalinist system—which took shape in the 1930s, not in the 1917 revolution. A less encompassing kind of communist rule existed in the 1920s, the era of Lenin's New Economic Policy. It featured limited state intervention in society, a market economy in which a large private sector competed with nationalized enterprises, a vigorous cultural and intellectual life relatively unrestricted by censorship, and a significant degree of open debate inside the party.

That NEP system was forcibly abolished in the 1930s by Stalin's policies of draconian industrialization, collectivization and mass terror. They were replaced by a vast hypercentralized bureaucratic state demanding absolute control over almost every kind of social undertaking—from industry, agriculture, trade and consumer services to science and culture. The Stalinist system forged a backward country into a mighty world power, but its survival into the second half of the 20th Century has long been viewed by many Soviet citizens as unworthy of a modern educated nation.

The first effort to reform the Stalinist system, under Nikita S. Khrushchev from 1953 to 1964, achieved important successes. Mass terror was ended, state and party controls were relaxed in various areas, and debates about more far-reaching change were permitted. In these respects Khrushchev prepared the way for Gorbachev. But Khrushchev's reforms, some of which were reversed during the conservative era of Leonid I. Brezhnev that followed his ouster, stopped far short of challenging the basic Stalinist principle of state control over society.

Therein lies the historic nature of Gorbachev's proposals to transfer effective management of government-owned industry and agriculture from Moscow ministries to individual factories and farms, to end the state's economic monopoly in important areas by encouraging private enterprise and market relations, to reduce censorship



ANTÓNIO
Expresso
Lisbon
PORTUGAL

over cultural and intellectual activities and to diminish bureaucratic control further by introducing multi-candidate elections to various positions.

Each of these reforms would devolve considerable authority to local workplaces, soviets, unions, theaters, editorial offices and the like, thereby shrinking the size and power of the central state bureaucracies. The new system of "self-government" or "self-management" would still be limited by Communist Party domination, but would constitute a substantial de-state-ization and liberalization—and thus a fundamental de-Stalinization—of the system.

That such a reformation is the goal of Gorbachev and his supporters is confirmed by their rejection of "half-measures," as were adopted under Khrushchev, and their demand for "a deep restructuring of the entire system." Indeed, calling on Lenin's NEP for legitimacy, their indictment of the "obsolete" Stalinist system now exceeds anything previously allowed. It is, they charge openly, the "braking mechanism" on the country's development because it still treats everyone like "a cog in a bureaucratic state machine."

Not surprisingly, Gorbachev's call for a new way of governance and life has collided with powerful interests and heartfelt attitudes developed over 50 years. Evidence of high-level opposition continues to appear—most recently at the Central Committee plenum in January, which had been postponed three times due to political conflict. The plenum endorsed notably less than Gorbachev proposed. Nor was he able to promote any of his proteges to full Politburo membership. Even if Gorbachev manages to legislate such sweeping reforms, there remains the problem of imple-

menting them through an administrative bureaucracy that does not want them.

His hope seems to be that eventually reformers can erode conservative attitudes that form the most widespread obstacle to change. Here, too, as Gorbachev told the Central Committee, he is in direct conflict with the Stalin era, when "vigorous debate and creative ideas disappeared . . . while authoritarian evaluations and opinions became unquestioned truth(s)." Viewed in this context, his "openness" campaign in the media, which has pitted "new thinking" against many Stalinist "dogmas" about the nature of Soviet socialism, is his most important achievement in two years.

Nonetheless, no doubt sobered by those two years and mindful of the fate of Khrushchev's lesser reforms, Gorbachev and his supporters now say that the full reformation will require decades. Increasingly they speak of the need to find ways "to make the process of change irreversible." That realistic expression also reflects the scope of their anti-Stalinist purpose and the tenacious resistance that it is meeting.

Little of this historic struggle has been clearly perceived by American commentators. Until recently, most of them maintained that Gorbachev represented nothing significantly new. Now they seem baffled. Such foggy perceptions prevent the United States from considering the equally historic possibility of a new kind of relationship with the Soviet Union. In addition, they obscure one of the most fateful political dramas of our time.

Stephen F. Cohen is a professor of politics at Princeton University who writes a column on Soviet affairs for The Nation.

PRESENTATION COPY

Beyond Belief

Still trying to bluff it out and looking less credible by the hour, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir says that in Israel's view the case involving convicted American spy Jonathan Jay Pollard "is closed." Shamir's eagerness to inter the scandal is as understandable as it is unseemly. The Pollard case involved a monumental breach of faith on Israel's part. The official claim that only lower-level officials knew that Pollard, a civilian intelligence analyst with the U.S. Navy, was channeling massive volumes of intelligence to Israel is a fiction of insulting transparency. Of course Shamir and his colleagues at the top of the coalition government want the Pollard case to disappear from the political scene. There is a good chance that if it doesn't, they will.

Responding to the rising clamor in Israel for a full investigation of the matter, the cabinet has moved boldly to perpetuate the cover-up. The matter has been referred to the 10-member inner cabinet—a group that includes Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who was prime minister during the period when Pollard was stealing American secrets, and Defense Minister Yitzhak

Rabin. What did these men know, and when did they know it? Pollard himself, in a document submitted to the court before he was given a life sentence, wrote, "I was told that the highest levels of the Israeli government had purportedly extended their collective thanks for the assistance I had provided."

It is beyond belief in any case that intelligence of the quality provided by Pollard didn't end up in the hands of senior officials. It is beyond belief that for 18 months Pollard stole specifically requested data only as part of what Israel officially claims to have been a "rogue" operation. Rogues there certainly were, and not only in the ranks of the operational small fry whose careers high officials may yet sacrifice in an effort to save their own.

It has taken a while for Israelis to grasp the full significance of the Pollard scandal. Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who uses words carefully, calls it his country's most serious foreign-policy disaster. Its full effect on the U.S.-Israel alliance is yet to be felt. When Israeli officials desperately try to hide the truth, they are assuring that the ultimate effect will be all the greater.

Reference to my letter in
demand for establishing an
investigation Commission
(Warren Commission).
and to honor our fallen
President by the minting of
a coin, with his likeness
thereon, Result—

The Kennedy
half dollar,

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
December 12, 1963

DISTRICT OFFICE:
9125 E. WHITTIER BLVD.
PICO RIVERA, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE: OXFORD 2-8735

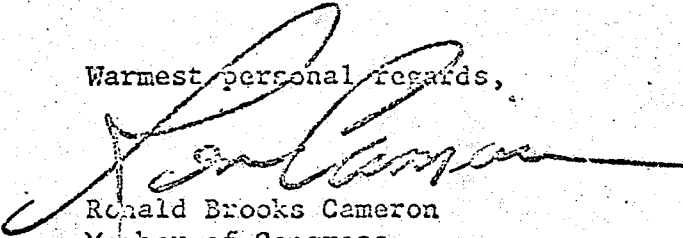
Mr. Joseph G. Freiburger
4348 Lynd Avenue
Arcadia, California

Dear Joe:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of President Johnson's message to the Congress with respect to the subject matter of your recent letter. My discussions on the Floor indicate to me that the bill will in all probability be successful and President Kennedy's portrait will appear on our fifty-cent pieces in the near future.

Enclosed herewith also is a copy of the Congressional Record for December 5 which I thought you might like to have.

Warmest personal regards,


Ronald Brooks Cameron
Member of Congress

RBC:im
Encls.

THINGS TO DO TODAY

Senator Baker

I am also fully aware of the part you played in pushing these the top reform measures.

Copies of your letter and Senator Pugar's letter to the local Regional Top Commissioner have reached me (note of my case was taken) an apology and refund followed! Harassment has ceased! I owe you my gratitude

Sincerely & Respectfully, J. J. J.

June 28, 1986

Nancy Reagan
First Lady of Our Land
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Nancy Reagan:

In a very few lines, may I convey to you my thanks and appreciation for the accomplishments achieved in the enormous task you have undertaken to deal with the national problem of illicit drug use and trafficking, et. al. If I may be so bold as to suggest that perhaps the greatest president of our lifetime (your very own Ronald Reagan) could be persuaded to initiate congressional action that would make mandatory the states' governor's responsibility for effective action, perhaps best accomplished via the States' legislatures establishing an oversight commission dealing with illicit drug use and its sales.

Such action is believed to be particularly applicable in all states bordering Mexico, as well as those states with ocean ports of entry, and states airports within their jurisdiction.

Please take note of the contents of the enclosed news article pointing up the slovenly, haphazard, lackadaisical inefficiency in the approach for dealing with a grave and most serious national problem,

Drastic measures should be applied in order to curb the wild-fire growth of the drug habit syndrome prevalent in our society; a cancerous and most dreadful disease detrimental to the national well being.

The overall drug problem is one that requires concentrated, all out effort, by all forces that can be marshalled. When those forces are brought to bear, then and only then will great strides be made in the battle joined with our First Lady's effort in what has developed into a super human task and which should concern each and every American.

Please convey to the President my sincere thanks and heartfelt appreciation for his all out effort and winning out against enormous odds the passage of the tax reform bill. It was a most timely issue and required the Congress' attention to rid the scourge of the American tax paying public of such an unfair taxing system, riddled with special interests tax loopholes inserted in the system during decades of legislation and to such an extent that the general public was becoming disenchanted with the proclaimed democratic principles set forth by the founding fathers as this democracy's guiding principles as they are applied this day and age.

Fortunately originally it was but my intention to pen a few lines of thanks, to two of the finest all American patriot citizen's this nation ever had. I have degressed somewhat to say what I believed needed to be said, hopefully the bluntness will not meet with your disapproval.

The President and the First Lady in their untiring effort in charting the course for the future of this great nation's destiny deserve the high praise and the undying gratitude of all truly concerned Americans.

May the Lord's blessing always be with you, and may happiness and excellent health and prosperity be your rewards. My very sincere best wishes.

Yours truly,

Joseph G. Freiburger
Lcdr U.S.N. (Ret.)

Enclosure

P.S. A more definitive copy of the news article pertaining to local handling of drug related matters was forwarded to the Attorney General, Washington, D.C.

March 25, 1987

Dear Mr. Weiser:

Thank you for your kind message. I appreciate your warm words of support and confidence.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Chief of Staff to the President

Mr. David W. Weiser
Apartment 7
30 Piedmont Drive
Port Jefferson Station, NY 11776

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HHB-1

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HAB-1

Mar March 9, 1987

Dear Senator Baker -

I feel better, knowing
you are there, voicing your
good sense, integrity, and sweet
reasonableness. - I don't know
which they need the most but
don't try too hard on the integrity
- they'll chew you up and try to
spit - but of course you didn't
survive at the Senate as long as
you did without knowing how
to handle the infighting. Anyway I
just want you to know & realize you
are only there because it is your duty
as a patriot. And thanks.

David W Weiser
30 Piedmont Drive Apt 7
Port Jefferson Station
NY 11776

Raised in Missouri, 65 years
old and always a Democrat.

March 25, 1987

Dear Mrs. Woody:

Thank you for your kind message. I appreciate your warm words of support and confidence.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Chief of Staff to the President

Mrs. Grady Woody
Route 1, Box 139
Scotts Hill, TN 38374

HHB/SW/WJB/RKS/jzfl
HHB-1

65 —
H11B-1

Leath Hill 10
March 9. 1987

Mr. Howard Baker.

Dear Sir,

I am the widow of E. G. Woody and I know he would want me to congratulate you for taking that position with President Reagan. He always liked Mr. Reagan and as far as you he really cherished you and your father in law and endorsed all either of you did undertake. I saw you on T.V. when you announced you would take the position. I was so proud and thrilled that you did accept and Vicki Woody was too. He is our younger son, of three boys. They all served in army and all graduated from college and two of them made principals of schools. The other was principal of Lee (Doe is Principal here and nearly 700 kids

Patato Chip Co. until time to
retire, I am with you and
president too. I have faith in
him, no matter what some say,
and you too. I wish E. H. could
be here too hear that. I know
how he always praised you,
and your Father in Heaven
knows it all. My own Uncle
Will Snider, Mother's Brother
will celebrate his 100 Birth-
Day Sunday March 15th tho his
Birth will be a week from today 16th
today the 9 is his 86th Birthday.
We are supposed to celebrate
together, his niece. I am counting
on you two at Washington this
next two years. I ad be with you.
Thanks.

Yours Truly
Mrs E. H. Woodis
S Satts Hill

Item 35374

March 25, 1987

Dear Dean Payne:

Thank you for your kind message. I appreciate your warm words of support and confidence.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Chief of Staff to the President

Dean W. J. Payne
Franklin College of Arts
and Sciences
The University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602

HHB/SW/WJB/RKS/jzfl
HHB-1

CP
HMB-1
Franklin College of Arts and Sciences

The University of Georgia Athens, Georgia 30602

(404) 542 3403

March 10, 1987

Office of the Dean

Senator Howard H. Baker
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Senator Baker:

I'm certain congratulations are pouring in from all over the country. Let me add those of one of your high school classmates. In my judgment, the President could not have made a better move. Everyone I've spoken with or heard interviewed on radio or television has been delighted with your appointment. As we were taught in devotionals at McCallie all those many years ago, you know the quotation, "...in mysterious ways his wonders to reveal." Perhaps in sacrificing the prospect of a campaign for the Presidency now, the job you do for President Reagan and the country now will enhance the attractiveness of your candidacy in the future.

In any event, I join with all the other well-impressed citizens of the U.S.A. to wish you all the best. No one else is better qualified for the job; and I'm certain you will do a superb job in the White House, just as you did in the Senate.

With highest hopes and faith in the future, I remain,

Sincerely,

Jack

W. J. Payne
Dean

WJP:sm

*Class of '43
McCallie School for Boys*

March 25, 1987

Dear Mr. Haddon:

Thank you for your kind message. I appreciate your warm words of support and confidence.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Chief of Staff to the President

Mr. Charles Francis Haddon
108 Timberlyne Court
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

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HHB-1

U-
HMB-1

108 Timberlyne Ct
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

March 15, 1987

Dear Mr. Baker,

Congratulations!

When we discussed the possibility of
you running for President a few
months ago at the entrance to
Wake Hospital we couldn't imagine
you being catapulted into the
Chief of Staffs' job.

You probably don't remember me -
meeting so many on a casual basis -
but I've been waiting for you to be
recognized by the country for twenty
years. We need Americans like you
no matter what party we belong to.

I recognized that - what took the
Republicans so long? Like millions
of Americans I'm politically unsophisticated
but we know a good man when we see
him!!

Best of luck!

Charles Francis Haddon

Officer helps make everyone's day a little brighter

by Linda D. Powell

For patients and visitors coming to a large institution like Duke University Medical Center, a first visit can be a confusing and frustrating experience. Not knowing where to go or who to ask questions can be a hindrance for those not familiar with Duke. Charles Frances Haddon, known to everyone as "Charlie," finds that making such people feel more at ease is a pleasure.

Haddon, a traffic controller for Public Safety, greets patients, visitors and employees with a smile every day at the main entrance of Duke North and directs traffic around the circle. "When people come to Duke I am usually the first person they see," Haddon said. "People from all walks of life come here with various problems. I try to be as helpful and as friendly as I can. The majority of my day involves people contact. While working here I've had the pleasure of meeting Ann Landers, former Senator Paula Hawkins from Florida, Howard Baker [Chief of Staff for President Reagan] and Joe Bryan [N.C. philanthropist and businessman]." He confesses that the most rewarding part of his job is receiving letters from patients and visitors about his helpfulness, courtesy and friendly manner. Also he says the cooperation he receives from employees helps make his job easier.

Prior to his job at Duke, Haddon was an officer for 20 years with the New York Police Department. "This job is very different from my days

as an officer in New York. There, I dealt with all types of criminals and was always armed. Here, my concern is helping patients and making sure traffic runs smoothly," he said. He has been at Duke since September 1985.

Even though Haddon spends the majority of his time greeting and directing patients and visitors, he must also make sure that the traffic circle in front of Duke North doesn't get congested. The circle is to be used for patient dropoff and pickup and not for long-term parking, he said. "There have been problems with traffic in the circle. Since December 1985 I have been campaigning for a sign to be installed at the circle's entrance showing the correct way to come in and out. Visitors sometimes become confused and use the entrance as the exit. I am happy to say that the sign has been approved and should be put up soon," Haddon said.

Before coming to North Carolina, Haddon and his wife Kathleen resided in Long Island, N.Y. They have been living in Chapel Hill for the past two years. "The pace in New York was becoming too fast for us. We had visited North Carolina several times and liked the slower pace and friendly people. We wanted a nice place to spend our later years," he said. "We really like our adopted state."

The couple has two children—daughter Leigh, an attorney in Cary, and son Charles Christopher, a senior technician for a defense plant in Long Island.



HADDON

March 25, 1987

Dear Mr. Natcher:

Thank you for your kind message. I appreciate your warm words of support and confidence.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Chief of Staff to the President

Mr. Joe Natcher
2504 Ravine Drive
Nashville, TN 37217

HHB/SW/WJB/RKS/jzfl
HHB-1

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HAB-1
2504 Ravine Drive
Nashville, TN 37217

March 13, 1987

Honorable Howard Baker
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Baker:

Congratulations! Tennessee is very proud of you as being appointed Chief of Staff.

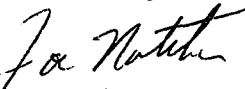
I am glad to see you back in Washington doing what you do best. The President made the right choice. The people of the Nation know that you will help restore order to the White House.

This May, I am scheduled to graduate from Middle Tennessee State University with a Bachelors degree in Criminal Justice. I hope to go to work either for the U.S. Secret Service or A.T.F.

There is some talk going about Tennessee that you might run for Vice President. Whatever you decide, let me know if I can be of assistance in your future goals.

Good luck with your new position. If you are anywhere as successful as Chief of Staff as you were as Senator, then the American people will help you win any office you decide to run for.

Sincerely Yours



Joe Natcher